# WHIRRAKEE

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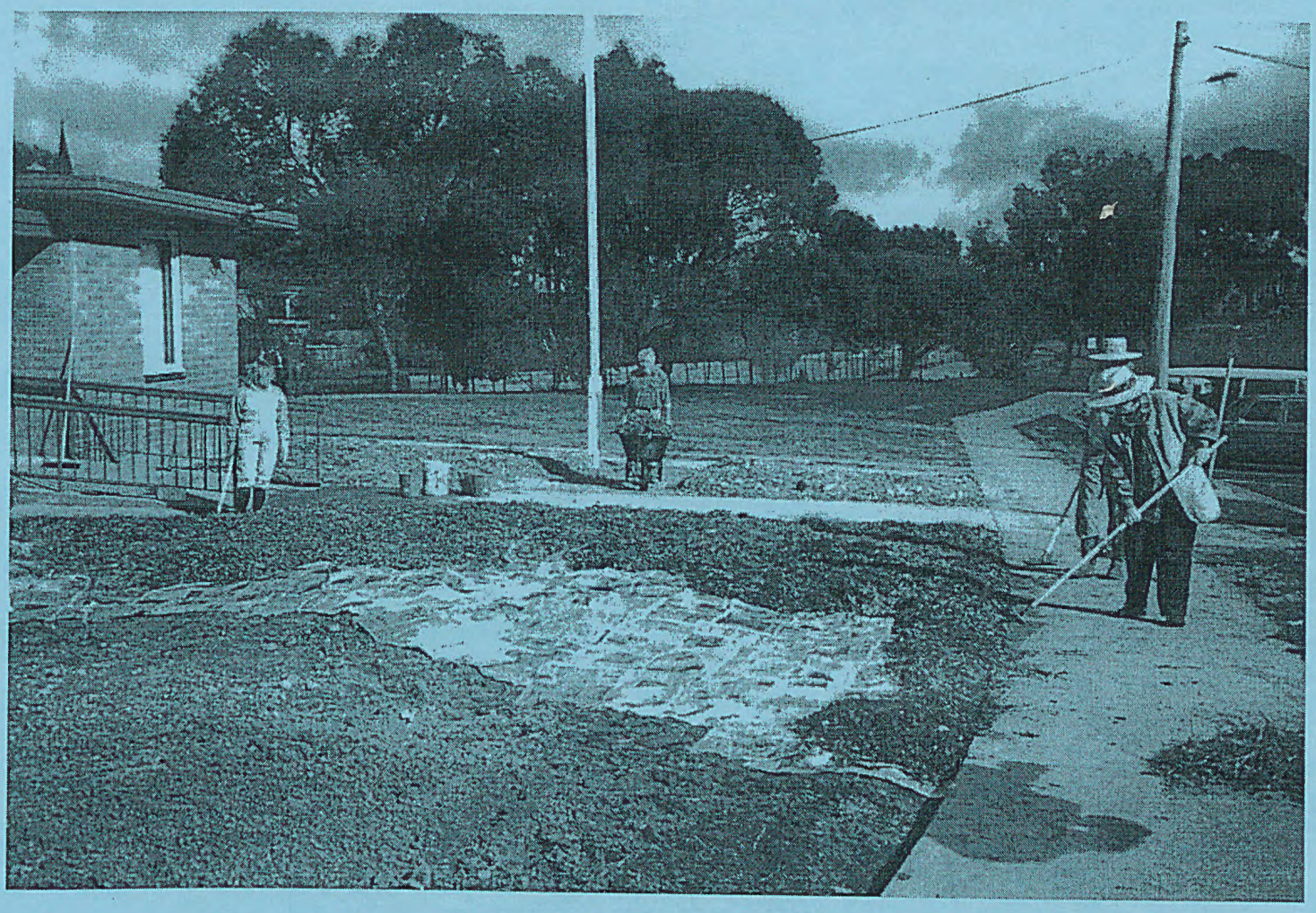

MONTHLY NEWSLETTER OF THE BENDIGO FIELD NATURALISTS CLUB

**Bendigo Field Naturalists Club Inc.**
Address for correspondence: PO Box 396, Bendigo 3552
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| | (with Peter Ellis as assistant) | | |
| Treasurer | Stuart Fraser | | |
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**Membership** of the Bendigo Field Naturalists Club is open to all those interested in Natural History. The subscription rates are: Single $34; Family $40; Concession: Single $28.50; Family $34. *Whirrakee* subscription only is $34.

**General meetings** are held on the second Wednesday of each month. The venue for General meetings is the Golden Square Senior Citizens Building, Old High Street, Golden Square. The invited speaker at general meetings starts at 8:00pm and meetings conclude with supper.
If a workshop is held prior to the meeting, it will be advertised and it usually starts at 7.00pm.
The Annual Meeting is held in September.

**Committee meetings** are held on the third Wednesday of each month at 7:30pm. Members of the Committee are the Office Bearer listed above and the following members: Ben Goonan, Richard Goonan, Bill Holsworth, Rob Moors, Rod Orr, Bob Ruddick, Darren White.

**Excursions** are conducted regularly and are advertised on the diary page of the *Whirrakee*. The assembly point for excursions is the Golden Square Senior Citizens Building, unless otherwise specified. In addition to local excursions, campouts are held several times each year, usually coinciding with long weekends or holiday periods.

The Bendigo Field Naturalists Club has one active group that meets regularly (the Fauna Study Group) and other groups that meet at irregular intervals.

**Fauna Study Group**: meets on the fourth Wednesday of the month at 7:30pm in the Golden Square Senior Citizens Building.

**Chairman**: John Burtonclay, Fadersons Lane, Mandurang (5439 5710)
**Secretary**: Bill Holsworth, 13 Nabilla Crs., Bendigo (5443 4063)
**Equipment Officer**: Maurie Lewis (0407 427179)

**Bird Observers Group**: This group has field excursions and the occasional lecture evening. Please consult the *Whirrakee* for details. Special bird observations should be reported to Anne Bridley 5449 3479.
To propose meetings or excursions please contact Kerrie Norris 5447 8017.

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Front cover photo?...see page 2.

# WHIRRAKEE

Monthly Newsletter of the Bendigo Field Naturalist Club

Vol. 27, No. 6, July 2006

*Whirrakee* takes its name from the Whirrakee Wattle (*Acacia williamsonii*) which is virtually endemic to the Bendigo region

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Authors are responsible for the accuracy of the information they use and also for any opinions expressed in their articles. Contributions will be included as soon as possible after they are received, although articles received more than one week after the monthly General Meeting will probably be too late for inclusion in the next issue of *Whirrakee*.
Articles in *Whirrakee* may be reproduced, but permission should be obtained from the Bendigo Field Naturalists Club, and acknowledgment should be given to the author and the Club. Some back issues are still available on request.

*Editor's Note*
*The big event this month is our BFNC garden anniversary. If you look at the garden today it is hard to believe that the site was completely bare only 10 years ago. Members are always encouraged to get involved with the garden but this month absolutely everybody is invited to attend the anniversary working bee on the 8th July. See Matthew Comer's article for the history and thought about the garden's future.*

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**Front Cover Photographs** – Photographer: Matthew Comer
This photo shows the very beginnings of our club garden. Members are preparing the ground for the first planting in 1996 (see article on page 3).

## Short Notices

### JULY Excursion – Blackwood, Wombat Forest Fungi: FNCV

NOTE change of Date: Excursion will be on **SUNDAY 2 JULY**

The Fungi excursion for July is sure to be a rewarding day for any adventurous naturalists who are willing to rug up and join us for a trip to the southern parts of the Wombat Forest around Blackwood, to join the FNCV fungi group on their monthly excursion.

This will be a great opportunity to revisit the area that we walked for the March excursion. Warm clothing is a must for this trip and you will need a waterproof jacket and over-pants if you have them. I may be able to bring one or two spares, please let me know if you need them. Gumboots may be useful, and a camera would be recommended.

Leaving at 8.30 am to meet at the Garden of St Earth car park just off Symonds Reef Rd at 10.30 am. The day will involve short walks, full of looking and hunting around.
Cost will be $20.00, returning approximately 5.00pm.
Please ring Richard Goonan if you intend to come (0423418815).

**The Bendigo Field Naturalists Garden Anniversary Working Bee**

There will be a working bee on the

**8th July, starting at 1pm.**

To celebrate 10 years of our beautiful garden, we will put in some new plants, do some general maintenance and have afternoon tea.

Absolutely everybody is welcome!

## Our Native Garden Ten Years On

By Matthew Comer

Around 1996 our club became the committee of management of the Golden Square senior citizens hall on behalf of the City of Greater Bendigo. This gave us the opportunity to establish the indigenous garden on the mostly barren surrounds of the hall. The club, in partnership with the Bendigo Native Plant Group and the City of Greater Bendigo planned and began a garden featuring plants of the box-ironbark forests local to Bendigo. The first works were carried out in winter 1996. This means our garden is now just over ten years old, a good point to stop and take a look back at the development of the garden over that time.

The initial construction of the garden, by an enthusiastic band of volunteers, involved using a bobcat to prepare the ground. Weeds were sprayed and then newspapers (saved by members) were laid out to suppress further weed growth. Mulch from the councils pruning operations was then spread over the paper.

Once the mulch had settled for a while the first plantings were carried out with local plants. The establishment of the garden was funded by the City of Greater Bendigo and the field nats.

Over the next few years, further areas of garden were developed in stages, using the

same spraying, newspaper and mulch techniques. Additional plantings were also added to the earlier sections each year and maintenance carried out as needed. People such as Elaine Campbell and Frances Cincotta were closely involved in the establishment of the garden.

Some of the different vegetation communities of the Bendigo area are represented in the garden, such as the Whipstick mallee vegetation, with plants such as the four local mallee eucalypts; blue mallee *(E. polybractea)*, green mallee *(E. viridis)*, bull mallee *(E. behriana)* and Kamarooka mallee *(E. froggattii)*. Whipstick shrubs like scarlet mint bush *(Prostanthera aspalathoides)*, Heath myrtle *(Micromyrtus ciliata)* plus the Whirrakee and bent leaf wattles (*Acacia williamsonii* and *A. flexifolia*) are also represented. Then there are plants more typical of the ironbark forests such as Bendigo wax *(Philotheca verrucosa)*,woolly wattle *(Acacia lanigera)* rough wattle *(Acacia aspera)* and red anther wallaby grass *(Joycea pallida)*. Although the plantings have perhaps become a bit more random than originally planned (ie. there are not clearly defined areas representing the different vegetation communities).

Since the establishment of the garden, there have been regular working bees to maintain the area. Typical activities include weeding, pruning, topping up mulch, supplementary planting, a bit of "chinwagging" and usually a cup of tea (and some more chinwagging). Barbara Pelczynska was the garden convener for several years organising much of this work. Her and Stan contributed a great deal towards the garden. At the present day, the garden has reached maturity. The many species of plants provide lots of colour and interest throughout the year, especially, of course, in spring.

The plants used in the garden came from various sources over the years. The majority were purchased from Goldfields Revegetation, with some also from Sandhurst nursery and some grown by people such as Ern and Leslie Perkins and Frances Cincotta, among others. Tom Patullo provided a *Correa reflexa* which, whilst not strictly a local form, is still growing well. Jack Ipsen also once provided, and planted, an Ironbark which is also going well.

We also have specimens of the local Whipstick form of *Myoporum parvifolium* (creeping boobialla). This plant died out in the Whipstick but was luckily propagated and perpetuated by club members, eventually being passed on to Marilyn Sprague and now readily available in cultivation. The threatened species Whipstick westringia *(Westringia crassifolia)* which is very rare in the wild and is the subject of intensive conservation management by the flora and fauna staff at DSE, is represented by one fine specimen- it is a lovely plant in cultivation. We also have three or four young trees of Kamarooka mallee *(Eucalyptus froggattii)* as already mentioned. This is another local threatened species.

The garden has been a great educational resource since its establishment, this obviously being one of the key objectives in starting it. Firstly, those who have been involved working in the garden have learnt much from the experience. Many other club members have also enjoyed visiting the garden and learning from it, for example we have had tours of the garden associated with club meetings on a couple of occasions. It has also been an integral part of the wildflower show, run as part of spring in the Bendigo bush by the BFNC and the native plant group. During this show we have run tours of the garden for the public, to showcase our local plants and encourage their use in local gardens. Our latest educational resource are the brand new interpretive signs in the garden provided by Coliban Water with support

from the City of Greater Bendigo. These explain the values of the garden to members of the public who pass by and will hopefully be inspired.

There are several values of the garden which we hope to show others. The waterwise and sustainable nature of the garden, we don't water at all except at planting and we have no need for fertilisers, pest control etc. The environmental benefits of the garden; using local plants has meant that, despite being in a very urban area, the garden provides valuable habitat for a range of species such as wattlebirds, silvereyes, thornbills, crested pigeons and various insects – the wattlebirds have even nested. We have also placed nest boxes for hollow nesting species. It also contributes in a small way towards plant conservation – just by having local plants in the ground. Probably the most important environmental value of the garden of course has already been mentioned – its value as an educational resource for the public and the club.

After ten years of tending the garden we have learned a lot from the experience. A small number of plants put in the garden have turned out to be non-local forms (such as Tom's Correa). This shows that if we want a garden with local plants it is important to be careful with plant selection (though I think Tom's Correa could stay). We know that regular maintenance is wise-there were one or two occasions where the weeds became out of control, needing a lot of effort to reign them back in again. It is also a good idea to have an ongoing plant replacement program to allow for the natural ageing and loss of some species-otherwise the garden could become full of old senescent plants which perhaps don't meet our (or others) perceptions of an aesthetically pleasing garden. We have learned that certain species are quite good at regenerating naturally from seed, though others aren't. For some species, the type of mulch used probably prevents regeneration. We have found some species, in fact, to be too prolific and have had to control them!

We have also learned a lot about human beings. About the very different perceptions that different people have on what makes an attractive garden and the compromises we have needed to make to meet these (such as species selection). We have had to negotiate with various stakeholders such as the council (on the initial design and what we were allowed to do) the senior citizens group (to ensure that the garden meets their expectations of appearance and maintenance) and the fire brigade in regards to the area near their station. I think that we have generally worked well with all these others and been able to come up with the best solutions.

The garden has been great – educationally and socially for the club. It has received many favourable comments from various sources, as well as a Keep Australia Beautiful Rural Pride Award in 1998 for most environmentally conscious community group (for the BFNC and the native plant group). We have also always received great support from Anthony Sheean and the council. Plus, aside from those already mentioned, the garden has also been well supported by numerous members of our club and the native plant group, who have put in a great deal of work.

Now is also a time to think about the future of the garden. I think that a challenge will be to keep the garden looking good when a number of key plants may be reaching the end of their lives. Our working bee on the 8th of July aims to work at this with strategic replacement plantings. We are also thinking in the future of having a well defined (signposted) native grasses section so that they hopefully won't be "weeded out" again. We probably also need to think of new ways to keep our volunteers enthused and bring in some new ones, and

more ways to use the garden for education etc. There must be many possibilities.

On Saturday the 8th of July, we will gather to mark the tenth year of the garden with some new plantings. The starting time will be at 1pm and we will finish with afternoon tea. Hope to see lots of helpers there, which will make it light work. Please bring planting tools, gloves etc if you have them (I will have some spares). The new interpretive signs should also be in place by then, come and see what you think.

10 years ago.....and look at it now!
(photos by Matthew Comer)

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**World Environment Day at Kennington Reservoir**

by Bev Culvenor

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Monday June 5th was a perfect day to explore the delights of the environment and to share them with a group of about 60 Grades 3&4 students from Laurel St. Primary School. As revealed in the last issue of *Whirrakee*, Maurie Lewis and John Green have been working with these children, planting trees, identifying birds and teaching them about the importance of the forests and parks around Bendigo.

On this World Environment Day, when the students arrived by bus at Kennington Reservoir they were greeted by members of the Bendigo Field Naturalists Club (Jane Cleary, Bev Culvenor, Bill Holsworth, John Lindner, in addition to Maurie and John G.) to guide them around the lake. We could see that Maurie, John and the teachers had prepared the topic well because each student carried a list of the birds they could expect to be present, and a pencil to tick them off if they saw them.

After a short talk by Bill Holsworth about the need for each person to care for the environment, the students were divided into groups, each one under the guidance of a volunteer and/or a teacher. They set out to walk around the lake observing and identifying the birds, studying the different trees and shrubs, discussing the effects of insects on the leaves, finding old mussel shells and interesting pieces of rock.

The guides encouraged them to:

- compare the different shapes of feet on the waterbirds, e.g. the Coots and the Dusky Moorhens, and to consider why they were different,
- notice birds' behaviour, e.g. how deeply they would dive for food
- use distinguishing colours, markings and shapes to identify the birds and to listen to their calls,
- observe some Galahs perched outside a nest hollow which had been taken over by feral bees,
- search closely for the tiny "leaves" on the Casuarina trees
- notice how the Ironbarks are in full bloom, providing winter food for the honeyeaters.

The students were very enthusiastic and cooperative and before climbing back onto their bus, happily demonstrated to us all that they remembered the difference between the calls of the Australian and Little Ravens. Thanks must go to Maurie for engaging this new generation of Field Naturalists.

Some of the interesting sightings at Kennington Reservoir on World Environment Day:

Australian Darter
Blue-billed Duck
Blue-faced Honeyeater
White-plumed Honeyeater
Noisy Miner
Little Pied Cormorant
Chestnut Teal
Grey Teal
White-eyed Duck (Hardhead)
Eurasian Coot
Red Wattlebird
Eastern Rosella
Red-rumped Parrot
Galah
Dusky Moorhen
Masked Lapwing
Magpie Lark
Magpie
Musk Lorikeet
Crested Pigeon
Australasian Grebe
Willy Wagtail

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**Thylacine Head**

By Clive Fisher

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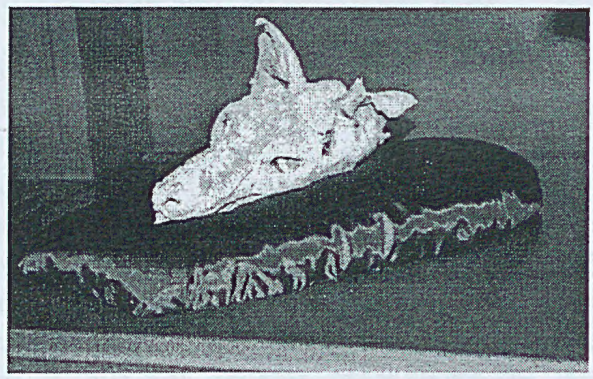


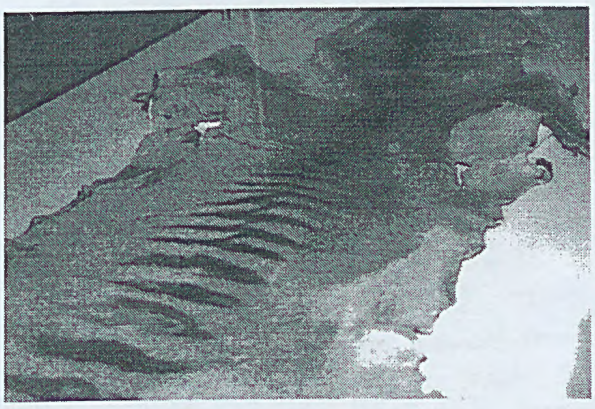
As many people are aware, the mummified carcase of a thylacine was found in a cave under the Nullarbor Plain. The plain is vast in extent:

It is the world's largest single piece of limestone, and occupies an area of about 200,000 sq km (77,200 sq miles). At its widest point, it stretches about 1200 km from east to west between South Australia (SA) and Western Australia (WA). (Wikipedia, nd).

The location of the find:
A well-preserved carcase of a Tasmanian tiger (*Thylacinus*) was found in October, 1966, in Thylacine Hole (N63), a cave 68 miles west of Eucla in Western Australia. (*Helictite*, 1967.) The cave is on Mundrabilla Station. (Lowry and Lowry 1966 in The Thylacine Museum ).

A nearly vertical shaft 11.5 metres (37.72 ft) deep opened into a broad cave which was profuse with the remains of native animals. Innumerable animals had plummeted … becoming mummified in the rarified atmosphere of the cave … The completely intact mummy of the thylacine lay 140 metres from the entrance. Most of the soft tissue had degenerated down to a thick, tarry substance, bearing a musty odour. However, the tongue and left eyeball were still reasonably intact. The hair and skin were very well preserved, and the stripes were still quite distinct. At first, it was hoped that the specimen had died only recently, however, three separate radiocarbon tests have determined that the mummy is between 4,600 and 4,700 years old. (Lowry and Merrilees 1969, Merrilees 1970 in The Thylacine Museum).

Subsequently the carcase was taken to the Western Australian Museum, and in 2004 the head was loaned to the National Museum in Canberra, where I, being very interested in the thylacine, went and photographed it, together with a thylacine skin that the National Museum had obtained from a Tasmanian family (see photo on the next page).



Information about the caves:
A vast system of caves runs under the plain. As the caves heat and cool, air roars in and out around 10,000 blowholesm (sic) making the sound Aborigines call (sic) of that of a breathing giant serpent. (upfromaustralia).

Perhaps this dry blowing air helped in the desiccation of the carcases. Perhaps the thylacine did die recently, and the material carbondated was not actually from the thylacine, but from older material from close by or within the thylacine material.
As for thylacines being seen on the Nullarbor Plain, Eric Guiler, thylacine researcher, has this to say:

Mr Huon Johnston who lives in Sydney did not report the following incident … until he saw a TV 'World Around Us' programme which contained a segment on the thylacine, when he telephoned me to tell me of it. In May 1976 Mr Johnston was travelling by horse across the Nullarbor Plain. He and his wife formed two of a party of five … They were at Nullarbor Station and went out early to look after the horses when they saw a thylacine. Mr Johnston said he clearly saw the stripes and the party was close enough to distinguish its bull-terrier like head. (Guiler 1985, p. 172)
Well, I have not yet seen a live thylacine, but in Canberra I saw, for the first time, thylacine skin still attached to the flesh and bones.

References:
- Did you know that…about Australia? (nd) [Online]. Available: URL http://upfromaustralia.com/reallyaussie.html [Accessed : 15 May 06]
- Guiler, E. (1985) *Thylacine: the Tragedy of the Tasmanian Tiger.* Oxford University Press: City.
- Helictite – Abstracts of Volumes 1 – 9. (nd) Available: URL http://home.mira.net~gnb/helictite/abstractsO.html [Accessed 15 May 06]
-The Thylacine Museum (nd) [Online] Available URL http://www.naturalworlds.org/thylacine/naturalhistory/prehistoric_range_2.htm [Accessed 15 May 06]
- Nullarbor Plain – Wikipedia (nd) [Online] Available: URL http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nullarbor_Plain [Accessed 15 May o6]

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**May Excursion Report - Wellsford/ Mandurang Forest**

By Richard Goonan

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Although slightly overcast and cool at times we were lucky with the weather. Heading out to the Wellsford forest, the theme for the day was to consider some of the different habitat values of the forest and conduct Swift Parrot Surveys for the national survey conducted annually during May.

The first site was on the northern side of the forest in a shallow drainage line, perhaps once representative of a Creekline Grassy Woodland EVC. The area was predominantly Grey Box (*Euc microcarpa*) and Yellow Gum (*Euc leucoxylon*), regrowth that was an average DBH of 30-40cm, or below. With a high density of trees per hectare the growth and

development of hollows was minimal. Understorey was sparse and mainly Golden wattle (*Ac pycnantha*) and Totem poles (*Melaluca decussata*) and *Ac ausfeldii* which grow in shallow drainage lines usually found around the edges of the Wellsford. One wattle was of particular interest, having a form similar to an upright Golden wattle, 'Y' shaped, but the phyllodes were long and narrow, superficially resembling *Ac difformis* or Mystery wattle.

Groups of Honeyeaters were observed readily amongst the canopy, Brown Headed, Yellow tufted, Fuscous, White-naped and Red Wattle birds, along with other species such as the Crested Shrike Tit. Purple crowned and Little Lorikeets were heard flying overhead and a solitary Crested Bell Bird was heard while the group was returning to the bus. Some Grey box was still flowering and the Yellow Gum were just beginning.

*Pterostylis* basal leaves were found and thought to be *P. maxima*, and *P. nana*. Close to the survey site at our first stop was one of the Sandy rises which occur through out the Wellsford forest, these areas are recognizable by the heathy vegetation such as *Calytrix tetragona, Leptospermum myrsinoides*, *Brachyloma daphnoides* and *Euc goniocalyx* and *Euc polyanthemos.* These areas also support many orchids, we saw *Glossodia major*, *Pterostylis* and *Thelymitra* basal leaves, with autumn rainfall occurring this year, the orchids and lilies seem to be responding well.

The contrast between the first site and the second stop along Ellesmere track was stark, with the forest literally dead quiet. Moving on to the central ridge of the Wellsford that runs almost east - west, amongst Ironbark (*Euc tricarpa*) and Yellow Gum and the odd Grey Box, there were far fewer birds present, reflecting the lack of Eucalypt flower in this area.

The Forest structure had also changed considerably, with fewer trees per hectare; they were larger and have been managed for timber production purposes. The forest and canopy is more open and the understorey patchy, consisting of clumps of Totem Poles and Golden Wattle, with literally a carpet of Gold Dust Wattle (*Ac. acinacea*), and Tangled Guinea Flower (*Hibbertia exutiacies*). The missing link in this part of the forest is woody debris on the ground, which has been cleaned up or removed for firewood collection or burnt in fuel reduction burning over the years. Unfortunately, immature trees produce only small amounts of this vital habitat component.

We stopped here to look at Old trees, hanging on to life that represents the last remaining remnants of the trees that grew before the arrival of Europeans. Twisted and gnarled, hollowed and weather beaten, they stand as reminders of times past.
If the Wellsford forest was protected as it rightfully should be, the trees within the forest now would return to this stage. However the continued harvesting of the largest trees, the forest's most significant habitat resource, reduces the overall age of the forest and suppresses the development of hollows.

Site three was on the southern slopes of the forest amongst Grey Box and Yellow Gum along with Red Box (*Euc polyanthemos*). Although Red Box also grows on the northern slopes, it is far more abundant on the southern slopes of the forest. This area was adjacent to a patch which has been thinned, attempting to introduce mixed age classes within the forest structure and stimulate growth of trees that are retarded by stem density and competition with one another. The merit of this practice stimulated some debate among the group and provided for interesting discussion.

Bev spotted our first Swift Parrots of the day high in the canopy of a Yellow Gum, a

group of eight sat for a while before flying off. Other birds were again more abundant; perhaps due to the remains of the Grey box flowering and the Yellow Gum that were just beginning.

From the Wellsford we headed across to the Mandurang forest to meet Maurie Lewis. We looked through some nest boxes and were able to see a Sugar Glider in one and Tuan scats in several others. Maurie also pointed out Ringtail Possum drays and a Rosella nesting hollow he has watched for several years.

Site Four was in the Mandurang Forest along Munro Road. A more pronounced creek line, with Yellow Box *(Euc melliodora)* and Grey Box dominating. As you move out of the gully bed, Grey Box and Yellow Gum dominate and eventually give way to Ironbark on the upper-mid slope and onto the ridges. Red Stringy-Bark grows more abundantly through the Mandurang forest on the infertile shallow soils of the ridges.

Gemma found an Autumn Midge Orchid (*Genoplesium rufum*) at our Lunch spot. Growing solitarily with no basal leaf when in flower, the tiny flower is camouflage and incredibly difficult to see – even when you know where it is, and you try to find it again. *Glossodia, Thelymitra and Pterostylis* basal leaves were also seen with large groups of Nodding Greenhoods (*Pterostylis nutans)* growing well. Autumn greenhoods *(Pterostylis revoluta*) were found in flower along with Tiny Greenhoods (*Pterostylis parviflora*).

The understorey is generally more diverse through out the Mandurang forest and the development of mixed age classes through the eucalypts has contributed to a higher habitat value as compared to other areas around Bendigo. The diversity of age classes and understorey creates a layering and complexity of forest structure with a wider spectrum of habitat niches and in particular, maintains a more diverse invertebrate community. Invertebrates form a major component of the biodiversity of a given area and provide a vital part of the feeding resource available, and play other vital roles such as pollination and recycling of organic matter.

The Last stop for the day was along Costas Rd in the Mandurang section of the Greater Bendigo National Park. This area has been highlighted for a special protection zone, noted for its habitat values. Amongst Grey Box, Red Box, and Red Stringy-bark, this area has been extensively thinned in the past. Two groups of eight Swift Parrots were recorded here finishing off a great day.

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**Diary**
The General, Bird Observers Group and Fauna Study Group meetings are held at the Golden Square Senior Citizens Building, Old High Street, Golden Square, unless otherwise indicated.

**General Meetings**
Wednesday, July 12 7.30pm
Elvyne Hogan will talk to us about 'Trust for Nature' activities in the region.

Wednesday, August 9 7.30pm
Martin Scuffin is the speaker. His topic is 'The Hawk and the Hunter'.

Sneak preview of September topic: This talk will (hopefully) be about recovery of rare plants. Two of these are orchids from the Bendigo district.

**Excursions**
We have an exciting excursion program for 2006. The next trip (2nd July) is to the Wombat Forest to look for fungi (see advertisement on page 3).
Leave: 8.30am, return: approx. 5pm
$20.00 for the bus.
Please ring Richard Goonan (0423418815) if you intend to come.
And…bring you lunch and warm clothes.

The February edition of *Whirrakee* (page 3) has the entire 2006 excursion program.

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**Fauna Group**
This group meets (in the clubrooms) on the fourth Wednesday of the month at 7.30pm.

**Fauna Excursions**
Every Friday morning starting at around 9 to 9:30, the Fauna Group inspects nest boxes in the Spring Gully area. The excursions are led by Maurie Lewis, 16 Vains St. Golden Square. Phone 0407 427 179 or 5442 1813. Phone Maurie to confirm exact departure times and location. If you don't phone but go directly to Maurie's house and find nobody at the house between 9 and 9:30 then the excursion is not on.

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**Wildlife Rescue & Information Network Inc.**
W.R.I.N. is an organisation dedicated to the care of orphaned, sick or injured native animals. It is fully endorsed by the Dept of Sustainability and Environment.
Please call our Emergency Number for Help for Fauna in Need.
Phone: 0419 356433.

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**Bendigo Field Naturalists on the web**
Any comments about the site are most welcome.
http://communitysites.impulse.net.au/bendigofieldnaturalists/fnats.html

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**New Edition of Box Ironbark CD**
Just to let you know that the new edition of 'Plants and Animals of the Box-Ironbark Area of Central Victoria' is available at the usual price of $ 50.

…and **Wildlife of the Box Ironbark Country by Chris Tzaros** is also still available at $ 30.-. See note on page 3 regarding a printing mistake.

Please contact Bill Holsworth if you are interested in purchasing one of these.

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